

Lizzie 125
Lindsay
Teacher
Midway

FAITH OF OUR FATHERS

Lizzie Lindsay
Robert & Sarah Murdock 125

clerk. When Grant Averett was released, Malin Lewis was sustained in the bishopric.

Some of the leaders who have served in the ward since the 1903 division include the following:

PRIMARY: Mary Elizabeth McDonald, first president with Janet Duke and Kate Turner, counselors and Anne Coleman, secretary. Other presidents have included Josie Todd, Jennie B. Duke, Chrissie Jones, Lilly Giles, Zella Blackley, Dulce Young, Atha Montgomery, Mabel Crook, Anna Turner, Hope Watson, Nellie Johnson, Ethel Broadbent, Fay Hilton, Marvel Murdock, Retta Simpson, Verna McKnight, Betty Duke, Toma Waldbeiser, Lela Bond, Faye Bonner and Louise Buell.

RELIEF SOCIETY: Presidents since 1903 have included Margaret Murdock, Annie J. Duke, Linda Duke, Arbelia Harvey, Elizabeth McDonald, Alice Lambert, Jennie Broadbent, Lacy Duke, Retta Allen, Mrs. Frank Price, Leda Titus, Fay Hilton and Ethel Broadbent.

YMMIA: Superintendents have been Louis Jorgensen, Squire Simpson, Wilson Young, Scott Murdock, Clyde Broadbent, Ferrel Anderson, Courtney Childs, Johnnie Brandt, Harris Parcell, Harold Stevens, Grant Averett, Burton Duke and Kent Larsen.

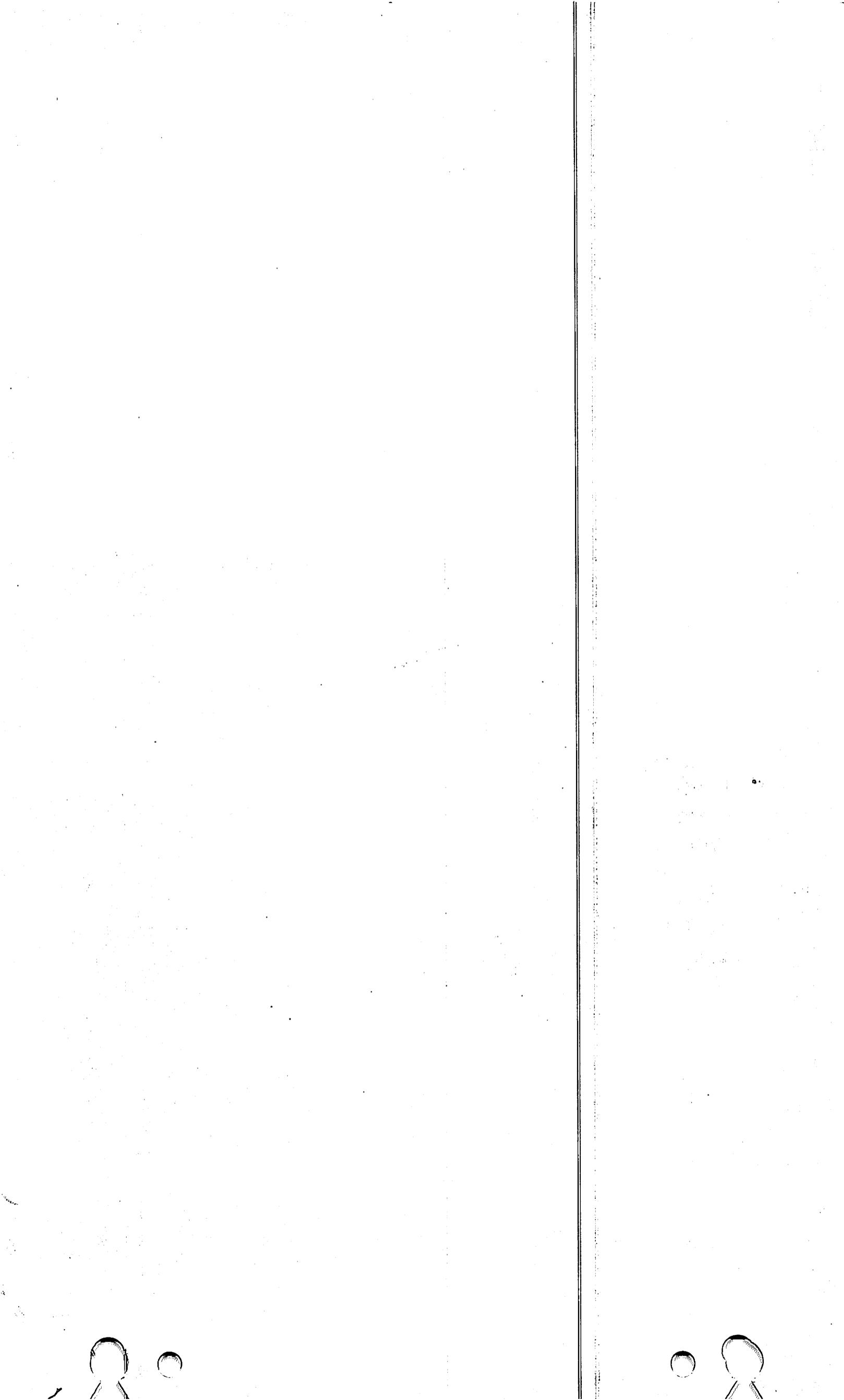
YWMIA: Organized on May 24, 1903 with Martha Duke as president with Isabell Baum and Maggie Murdock as counselors and Edna Averett secretary. Other presidents have been Dora Murdock, Crissie Duke, Lucretia Smith, Alice Wood, Alice Murdock, Lizzie Lindsay, Ardell Clyde, Lacy Duke, Virginia Christensen, LaVon Burch, Enid Duke, Lola Curry, Mable Smith, Ellen Duke, Marvel Murdock, Sylvia Johnson, Mima Rasband, Afton Rosenbaum, Maryan Ryan and Fern Young.

SUNDAY SCHOOL: Superintendents have included Orson Ryan, Alfred Duke, Allen Curry, John H. Miller, Frank Epperson, Howard Duke, Lester Greenwood, H. Ray Hatch, Lyman Duke, Sylvan Smith, D. L. Hilton, Thomas Perry, John Turner, Dean Balls, Reed Giles, Kenneth Johnson, Rex Whiting, Stephen Mahoney, William Jordan, Orson Allen, Lynn Murdock, Malin Lewis and Bob Provost.

CHOIR LEADERS: Roger Horrocks, John H. Murdock, Emil Peterson, Frank Epperson, Storm McDonald, a Mr. McAllister, ElRoy Van Wagoner, Jennie Brown Duke, Ramon Duke and Maxine Carlile. Organists have been Jane Hatch Turner, Mina Duke Stevens, Dora Jones Bennion, Vera Rasband who served for 40 years, LaVada Harrison and Florence Anderson.

HEBER SECOND WARD

When the new boundaries of the Heber Second Ward were established in the 1903 division, a special exception was made to include the premises of Joseph A. Rasband who lived on the east side of Main Street, for Brother Rasband had been selected by the Stake Presidency to be



CHAPTER SIX

... And They Grew in Wisdom

Wilderness country and the bitter forces of nature were puny competitors to the will and determination of Provo Valley's pioneers.

Adversity, misfortune, grief—these were everyday words in Provo Valley. Yet, the "vision" of a better life inspired the early settlers to struggle and persevere against all odds. For many of the people the better life came only after years of toil and sorrow. For others it came in the assurance that their children would live better than they did.

To assure this better life for the new generation, the pioneer people were quick to establish schools in their new valley. Education in the one or two room log school houses was a far cry from the modern educational programs of today. However, it was a beginning and a firm foundation for later growth.

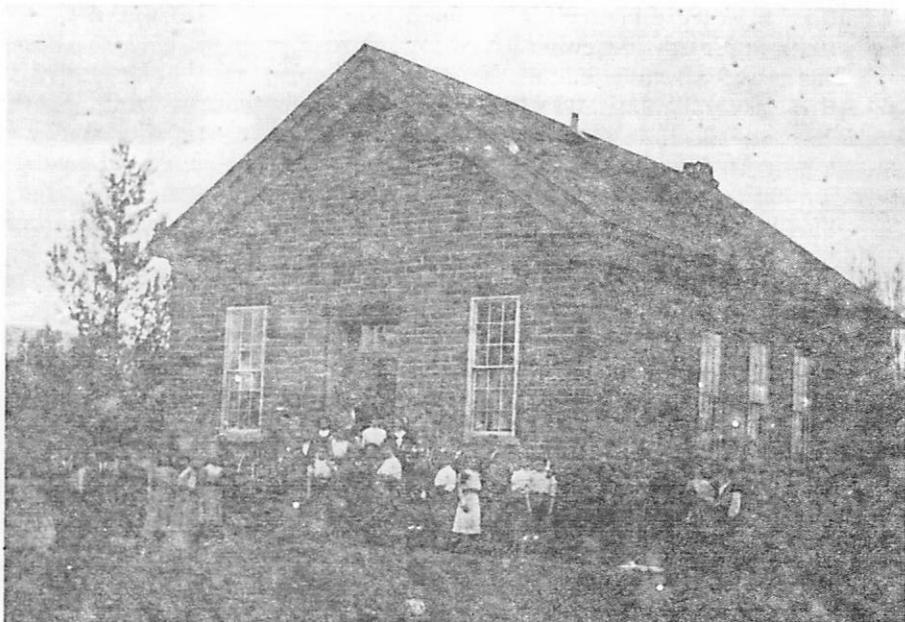
In the early schools, students sat on benches made of split logs supported by wooden legs inserted at a suitable angle in the logs to insure rigid support. They wrote on stone slabs and used damp cloths for erasers. The various grades, or readers as they were known, all met in the same room under the guidance of one teacher.

Tuition for the schools amounted to about \$1.50 per term, which was paid either in cash or produce though most often the latter. Many attended only one term, consisting of about six weeks, since their help was needed on the farms and in the canyons.

The valley's first school was held in the joint community building erected for the July 24th Pioneer Day celebration in 1860. The structure, located on what is now the corner of 3rd North and 2nd West, served as a Church house, school building, dance hall and theatre.

Small schools were quickly developed in each of the communities that sprang up throughout the valley. Typical of the rudimentary education offered is a description given by Henry Van Wagoner in 1933 to Dorothy Holmes. He told of children of all ages in Midway filing into a little one room log school house to sit on slab benches while Simon Higgenbotham instructed them in reading, writing and arithmetic. Thirty students laid down their slates and Wilson readers and ran to nearby ditches for water.

As the valley grew there were 22 independent districts or schools established. Two were maintained in the Center-Lake Creek area, while two more were in Charleston—one near the mound now extending into the Deer Creek Reservoir and one in the upper area near the present Winterton ranches. Two schools were in the Daniel area, one in the



The Sleepy Hollow School, one of Heber's early school buildings.

upper section on the hill near the original James J. Howe ranch, and another in the valley below.

At least two separate schools were maintained in the Midway area, one in the upper and one in the lower settlements before the two joined to form the single Midway community.

In the area north of Heber, three one-room schools were located, one at Riverdale on the corner just north of the Midway road and the intersection of U.S. Highway 40, another near Keetley where the Great Lakes Lumber operation later stood, and the third at Bench Creek above Woodland on the south side of the Provo River.

Wallsburg likewise had a school in the upper valley area known as "Rose Hill" and one on the grounds now occupied by the Wallsburg Ward Chapel.

In these early schools, young people with the ability to read, write and "figure" were used to teach some of the school subjects. John W. Crook, who like his father, John Crook, preserved much of the early history in personal journals, lists the following as some of these teachers:

William Chatwin, Henry Chatwin, C. B. Nugent, David L. Murdoch, Kezia Carroll, Mary Clyde Willis, Thomas Hicken, Jr., Samuel Wing, George Barzee, Margion G. and Charles Shelton, Henry Clegg, Henry Aird, Alfred T. Bond, William Buys, Josephine Cluff, Isabelle Todd Hicken and Heber Moulton.

Others mentioned in the journals who were "imported" or profes-

Plans Ahead on

Sarah Jane (Jennie) Wood Broadbent

#	What To Do	Date Done	#	What To Do	Date Done
1.	Found a Sarah Wood was private tutor in Midway see HBUM 600-1, 1126, 1129	Aug '89			"
2.	Find Charles N Broadbent FGS	Sep '89			
3.	Find Thomas Broadbent FGS for 3 wives	"			
4.	Call Clyde Broadbent to ask if his mother taught school in Midway - No as far as she knows. She does not have an aunt called Mary Bronson, either	9-26-89			"
	CLYDE W. BROADBENT 100 North 6th East Heber City, Utah 84032 Tel 654-1465				"
5.	Find FGS on Samuel Wood & (1) Josephine Catherine Chatterly & (2)	9-27-89			"
6.	Find Pictures & histories of Chas. Kuttal Broadbent & Sarah Jane Wood Broadbent.				



EDWIN RUTHVEN BRONSON AND MARY CLARK BRONSON



Edwin Ruthven Bronson, son of Lehman Bronson and Lucy Brass Bronson. Born October 14, 1817, in Mentor, George County, Ohio. Married Mary Clark, February 9, 1849. Died March 19, 1889, Midway.

Born October 25, 1823, at Wyandotte, Michigan. Died February 9, 1886, Midway.

Most of his young life Edwin lived on a farm in Michigan. Then at the age of 18 he went on the Great Lakes as a sailor and became a captain on a vessel. He was a sailor for a number of years before and after his marriage to Mary Clark.

Edwin Ruthven and Mary Clark Bronson were blessed with seven children, four boys and three girls.

The missionaries of the Latter-day Saint Church while laboring in Wyandotte were very kindly treated by the Bronson families. They were converted by these missionaries and were baptized into the Church.

In 1856, the Bronsons sold their comfort-

BEAUTIFUL UPON THE MOUNTAINS

able home and all their cherished things and started with a company of Saints for Utah. The Clark family was very opposed to Mary joining the Church and they felt she had disgraced them all.

Mary and the children rode in a light wagon. She drove the team of horses. Edwin drove an ox team hitched to a heavy wagon. They were in Captain Merrill's Company. They had not been travelling long when Mary became very ill with typhoid fever. They were 10 weeks crossing the plains and six of these weeks Mary was desperately ill. There were times when Edwin wanted to turn back so they could get proper care but her answer was always, "I must get to Utah."

Upon reaching Utah they settled in Cache Valley near Mary's cousin Dr. Ezra Williams. They stayed there only a short time then moved to Provo City, where they built a two-room adobe house.

Brigham Young called Edwin, along with many other men in 1858 to go to Echo Canyon to guard the pass against Johnston's army.

In the spring of 1861 the Bronson family moved to Provo Valley and settled on Snake Creek in Midway.

Mary was president of the Relief Society a number of years. Later she was stake secretary until her health failed and she had to resign. She went among the sick and comforted those who were in trouble and also helped take care of the dead.

Edwin and Mary were very proud of their daughter Sarah Eliza when she was privileged to attend Brigham Young Academy. She was very fortunate to have studied under Karl G. Maeser. She was the first young lady to attend this school from Wasatch.

Children of Edwin and Mary were:
Everice Ruthven, married Cynthia Van Wagoner

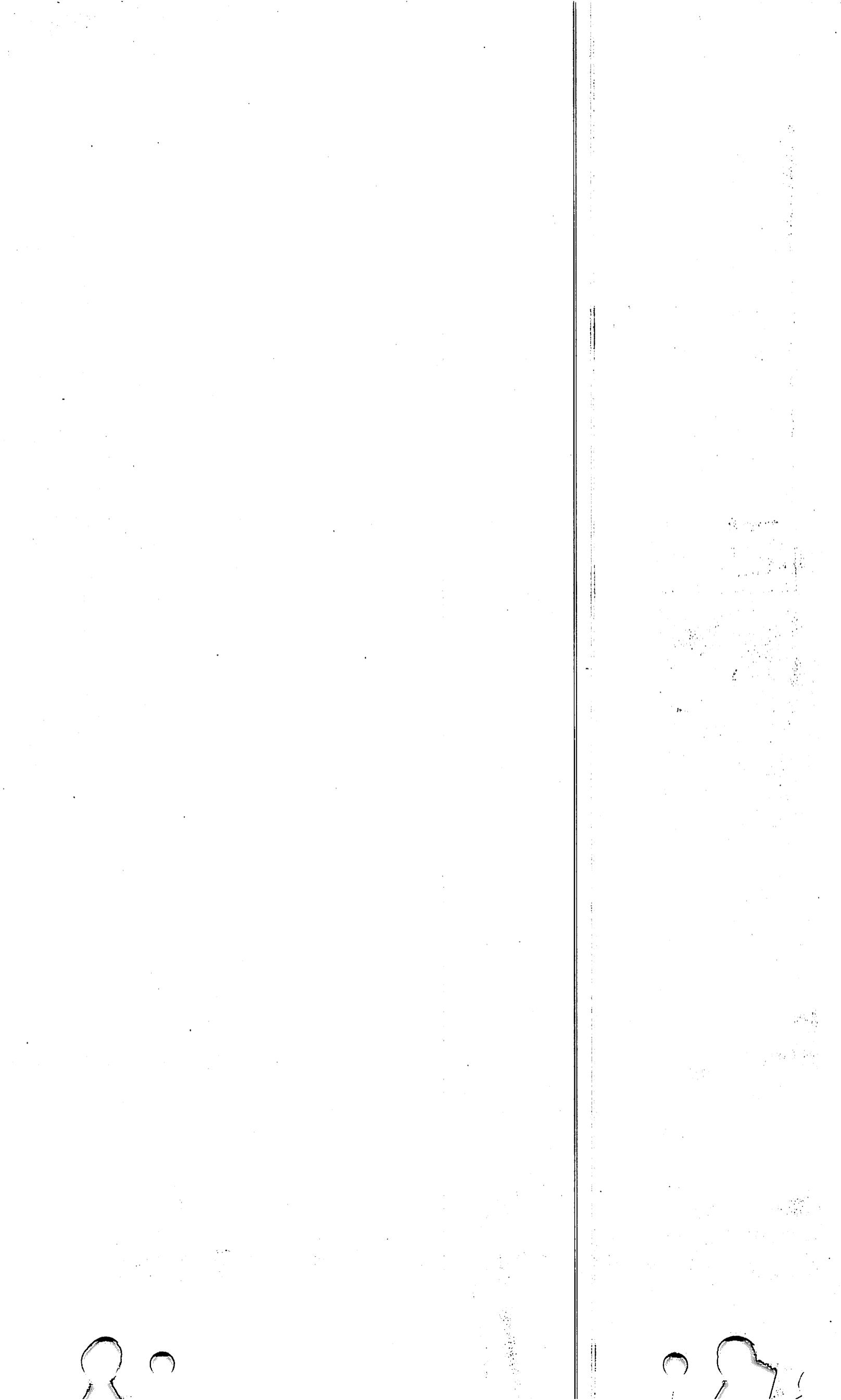
Charles Isaac, married Martha Ann Smith
Sarah Eliza, married William Bonner

Avis Mary, married David L. Van Wagoner

Alice Naomi, married Edwin Van Wagoner

George Clark, married Lettie Van Wagoner

Alvin Tracy, died young. 642



MIDWAY BIOGRAPHIES

EVERICE RUTHVEN
BRONSON AND CYNTHIA
VAN WAGONER BRONSON



Everice Ruthven Bronson, son of Edwin Ruthven and Mary Clark Bronson.

Born September 8, 1851, Brownstown, Michigan.

Married Cynthia Van Wagoner October 31, 1873, solemnized in Endowment House, Salt Lake City, August 16, 1875.

Died November 19, 1928, Midway.

Cynthia Van Wagoner Bronson, daughter of John Halman Van Wagoner and Clarissa

Tappen. Born February 22, 1854, Provo, Utah.

Died March 31, 1930, Midway.

At the age of six, Everice with his family joined a "wagon train" and crossed the dreary plains suffering the hardships and privation incident to pioneer life.

He was thankful when the family settled in Midway, he loved the valley and colorful mountains that surrounded it.

His family made their first home inside the "Fort Midway." This was a safeguard against Indians. The teenage boys and girls worked as hard as their fathers and mothers. Each age had certain jobs to complete during the day. The cows and horses had to be herded during the day and at night they also would be placed in the Fort. Then there would be the long trips into the hills for their winter's supply of wood. Later the Fort was removed and people were able to move nearer to their farm land without the fear of an Indian raid.

It was here Everice's father taught him to till the soil, plant, and to harvest his crops, an occupation he grew to like early in his life. He also found that he desired fine livestock and took great pride in them. His horses were of the finest breed. Some were shipped in from France. He enjoyed riding them and spent many hours riding through the hills and at the cattle round-up in the fall.

After his marriage to Cynthia, their first home was built on the banks of a small creek to the south of Midway, which was called Stringtown. He immediately started to build a nice farm, and before long it was a paying investment. Later they built a large home in the center of Midway and it was there they spent the rest of their lives.

They were proud parents of 13 children, seven boys and six girls.

He served as a marshal for many years. He took a great interest in the community and was very active in civic affairs until the time of his death.

Children of Everice Ruthven Bronson and Cynthia Van Wagoner:

Everice, married Effie Alexander
Charles Edwin, married Jose Murdock
William John, married Rose Huntington
Cynthia, married Perry North
Mary, married George Schear
Clarissa, married Luke Provost
Clark, married Ruby Quinn, later Alice Monson
Tracy, married Elizabeth White

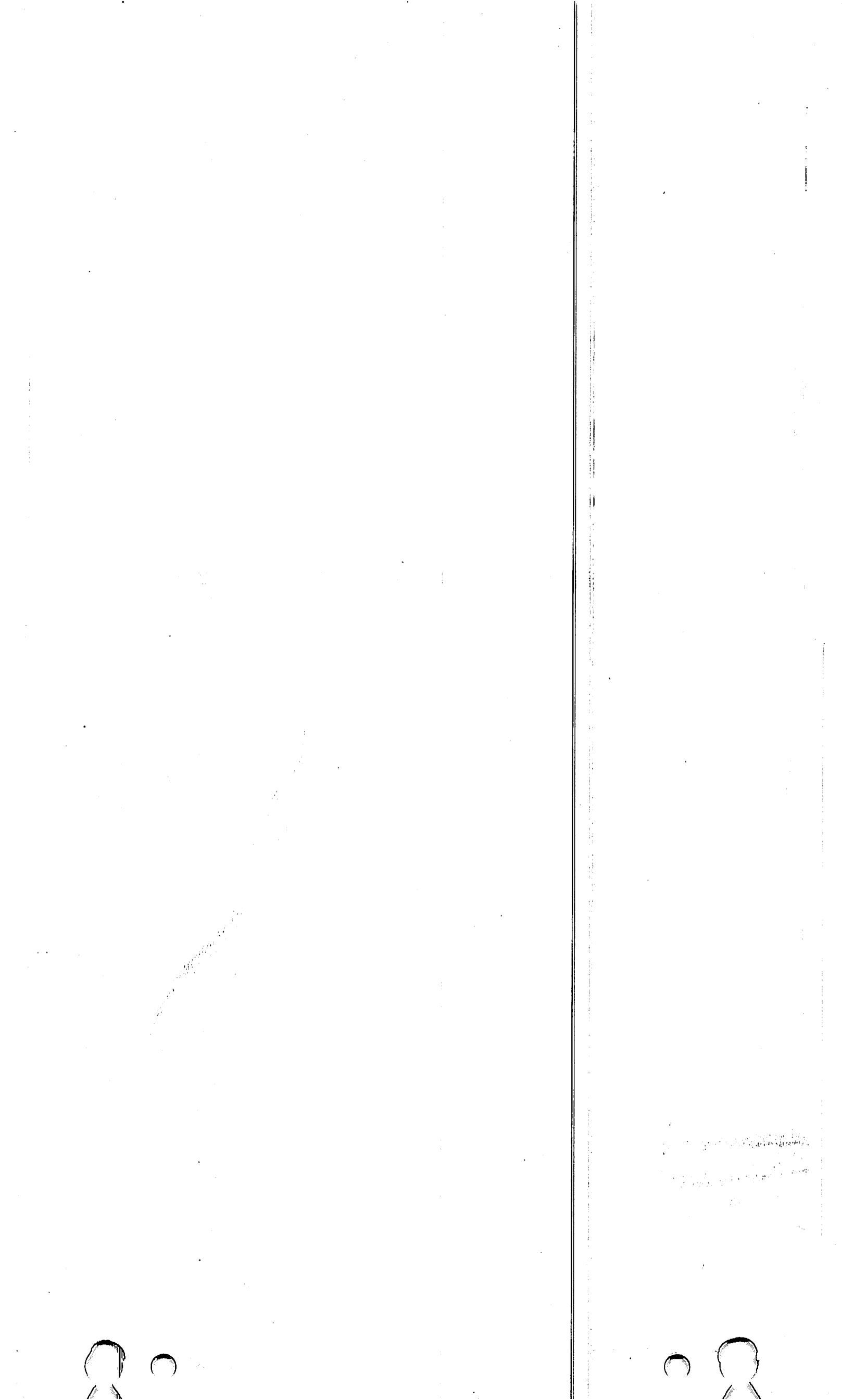
Alvin, died young

Eliza, married Oscar Anderson

Ann, married Nephi Huber

Eugene, died young

Pearl, married William Haueter.



FHL Midway
Sarah
Wood
Teacher

DAVID WOOD

David Wood, a son of Benjamin Wood and Agnes Benedict Wood, was born July 6, 1799, in Schoralia, New York. He married Catherine Crites, daughter of George Crites and Jane Ann Cane Crites. She was born December 4, 1796, in Osneburg, Cornwall County, Canada. They came to Utah in 1851.

David Wood was an active member of the Mormon Church. He assisted in building the Nauvoo Temple. He was a carpenter and cabinet maker. He spent considerable time as a successful missionary among the Indians.

He and his good wife were sturdy, courageous people who did much to pioneer and develop Provo valley.

David Wood died March 6, 1871 in Midway. His wife, Catherine, died January 2, 1879, in Midway.

They were the parents of 10 children:
Benjamin George, married Christann Duel
Sarah Catherine, died in infancy
Margaret Polly, married Levi Empey
David, died in early manhood
Sarah Ann, married Hyrum Oaks
Amanda, married Jesse McCarrell
Delilah, died in youth
William Osburn, married Eliza Kettle
Elizabeth Agnes, married Benjamin Mark Smith

Oscar Alexander, married Mary Jane Ross.



LEO JOSEPH HAEFELI

Leo Haefeli was a prominent citizen of Midway in its early history. He was a cultured and well educated man. He taught school in Midway. He came from Ogden where he was associated with the Ogden Standard. He was a journalist of note. He married Emily Zelleweger. To them were born four children: Mrs. Emily Kino.

Mrs. Mary Jane Peterson;
M. M. " "

Mrs. Maud Woodhead.

After Mrs. Haefeli's father, Mr. Zelle, who had married Ulrich Rohner died, her mother married Alfred, who was born a son, Alfred, who remained unmarried and settled in Arizona. The Rohner's lived in Midway for many years.

After the death of Leo Haefeli, his wife married Yens Jensen and they had a son John Agnes W. T. A. G.

After M.F. Jensen died she married Richard Harden and they had a son Arthur.

hauling rock or coal, working with a team, assisting the mason or by paying a few dollars toward the teacher's salary.

Even though taxes were to pay the costs of the school, many found difficulty in paying them in cash. So more often than not, the pupils attended by paying tuition. The teachers received their salaries by living with families of the students and by accepting produce, potatoes, wheat, flour, or most any other product that they could use.

The new school was completed in time for the 1868-69 school term, and Attewall Wootton, Sr. was hired as the new principal. He was a well-trained educator, and possessed a keen mind. At the age of six he had read "The Book of Mormon." Because of his aptitude, he was given every opportunity for learning that pioneer life could afford. He quickly mastered all that his teachers knew, and soon became a teacher himself. His first assignment was in the schools of American Fork.

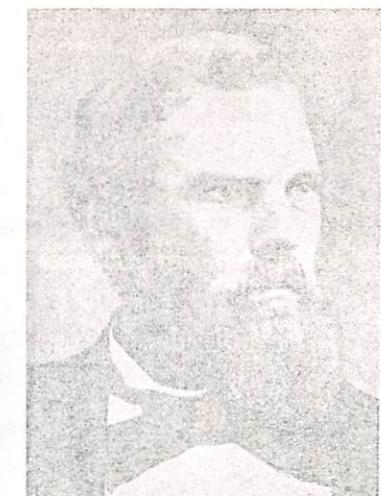
After his marriage to Cynthia J. Jewett, one of his classmates, Mr. Wootton drove a herd of cattle into Wasatch County for his stepfather, and decided to settle in Midway. He became principal of the new school and served until 1887 when he became Superintendent of Schools in Wasatch County, a position which he held for many years. Three generations of Wasatch County residents were trained under his direction.

Attewall Wootton Sr. taught adults, and young adult night classes in civics & debating.

Ref.: HBUM pp 600-601

mended that he be made a teacher even at his immature age."³

Attewell later married Cynthia Jewett and moved



Edward Buys



Attewall Wootton

to Midway in 1866, where he began teaching school. By 1887 he was so well known and liked that he was elected superintendent of Wasatch Public Schools and served in that office twenty-five years until his death in 1912.

Education in the county had already grown out of the log cabin stage when Attewall Wootton first came to Midway. School was now held in the new pot rock school house which was carefully whitewashed before each term. The slab seats had been replaced by benches and long desks with shelves underneath to hold school books. A stove at the side of the room and a water bucket with a dipper hanging on a nail driven into the back

^{101-8'}
Ibid. "Under Wasatch Skies

ATTEWELL WOOTTON AND
CYNTHIA JANE JEWETT
WOOTTON



Attewell Wootton, son of John Wootton and Ann Turner, born December 26, 1839, in Tunstall, Staffordshire, England. Married Cynthia Jane Jewett January 9, 1862. Died November 1, 1912.

Cynthia Jane Jewett Wootton, daughter of Samuel Jewett and Sophia Lance. Born November 26, 1844, in Morgan County, Ohio. Died January 7, 1933, Salt Lake City.

December 26, 1839, Attewell's father and mother embraced the gospel in England and came to Nauvoo by way of New Orleans in 1842, bringing with them two small sons, Attewell and John.

His father, in the struggle for a livelihood, in a new country engaged in tile and brick making. Becoming overheated in his work he took cold, developed pneumonia and died in 1845, leaving his widow and two small sons. Two years later she met and married Edward Robinson a widower with a large family. In 1849 they came to Utah with the Ezra Benson Company and settled in American Fork.

Attewell proved very studious and when but a small boy he read the Book of Mormon through and received a book from his mother as a reward. He attended school for a few months each year and soon excelled the other pupils. After three terms, his teacher, Eugene Henroid, suggested he become a teacher. His first teaching was at night school for those who were unable to attend during the day. It was here also that romance entered his life, for one of his students was Cynthia J. Jewett, who became his wife. Thus began his life as a teacher.⁶⁸⁷

Shortly after his marriage, his step-father decided to drive his cattle up Provo Canyon into Heber Valley and Attewell was placed in charge. They made their way slowly and camped under a grove of cottonwood trees which later became the B. M. Smith farm.

The next year Attewell took his wife and small son Attewell, Jr., into the valley. He had not been there long when the Black Hawk War broke out and they were constantly harassed by Indians driving off their cattle. When the Indian trouble began they moved together at Fort Midway.

The first year after merging a school was started and Attewell was placed in charge. Most of his pay was in produce. His term of service began about 1859 and extended to 1910 a period of fifty-one years. However from 1899 through 1900 were spent in Great Britain as a missionary. Here, he was Assistant Editor of the Millennial Star. In these old copies are to be found many of his poems and fine editorials.

His length of service to Wasatch County Schools has never been surpassed. For twenty-five years, he was County Superintendent of schools. When consolidation was in the distant future this far-sighted educator recognized the merits of such a plan.

Among the results of his life's work was the influence it had upon his family, seven sons and two daughters. All of his sons were teachers and two followed his foot steps and made it their life's work.

In recognition of his ability and the merits of his philosophy he was offered a position in the school of Education at the University of Utah. When the offer came he considered it sincerely and at this time Professor William Stewart attempted to persuade him to accept. He declined the honor, his reason being because he felt he could be of greater service to his community and it was his desire to rear his children in a small community where there was farm work in the summer.

His service to the public was outstanding, but the service he rendered to his church was dear to his heart and at the time of his death November 1, 1912, he was a patriarch in the Wasatch Stake.

Cynthia Jane's father was a sea captain, and while she was still a baby he was lost at sea. Her mother was converted to the Church and came to Utah in 1849.

They settled in American Fork and her mother, Sophia, married Hyrum Dayton.

Cynthia lost her mother when she was 14 years old and lived with her grandmother, Mary Alore Lance.

During the trip across the plains, Cynthia was only five years old, but walked many miles each day and helped to gather buffalo chips for their fire. She did house work as a young girl and she often worked more than a week for enough calico to make a dress.

For a short time she attended night school and here met Attewell whom she later married. Cynthia was tall and straight with black hair and snappy brown eyes. After their first child was born, they moved to Midway and remained there until their death.

Cynthia gave birth to 11 children, eight sons and three daughters. One daughter and one son died the same day as their birth.

Cynthia was a model housekeeper and cook, yet she found time for her church. She served as President of the Relief Society for many years and helped the sisters in gleaning wheat and storing it in a small granary across the street from the Wootton home. Many times she left her own family when smallpox and diphtheria hit, to help her neighbors in caring for the sick. Night or day, her children could bring their friends home and they were always welcome. Her husband brought many of the state's leading educators to their home. Never was she unprepared to receive them.

She died in Salt Lake City.

Children of Attewell and Cynthia Jewett Wootton:

Attewell Jr., married Elizabeth Ohlwiler
John Alma, married Martha Melvina Huf-
faker

George Alfred, married Dora Bond, later
Kathryn Yergensen

William Theodore, married Carolina
Alexander

Cynthia Ann, married Edward Jasperson
Edward, married Ida Bonner, later Nina
Rose

Richard Harmon, married Orpha Fraughton,
later Irene Nichol

David Alvah, married Mary Jane Aplan-
alp

Florence Sophia, married Donald Willis
Charles, died in infancy.

ATTEWALL WOOTTON JR.
AND MARGARET ELIZABETH
OHLWILER WOOTTON



Attewall Wootton Jr., son of Attewall Wootton Sr. and Cynthia Jane Jewett. Born October 25, 1864, American Fork. Married Margaret Elizabeth Ohlwiler October 17, 1888, Logan Temple. Died November 6, 1930, Heber.

Margaret Elizabeth Ohlwiler, daughter of Henry and Eliza Jane (Baker Harvey) Ohlwiler, was born October 14, 1866, Heber. Killed in accident May 28, 1952.

Children:

Hazel, died in youth;
Leland, married Alvira Pace;
Roland, married Weda Pelton;
Mrs. Enos (Delma) Reece;
Mrs. Joseph (Edith) Gailey.

Attewall was born in American Fork, October 25, 1864, the oldest child of Attewall Wootton and Cynthia Jane Jewett. His par-

ents came to Wasatch County, settling in Midway, when he and his brother, John, were very small boys.

His father, being a teacher, spent much of his time with school work, so when the two small boys were quite young, they began taking care of the farm. Attewall, Jr. grew up under strict and careful training, the effects of which were evident throughout his life. He was taught by example as well as by precept.

His school days were spent mostly under his father's direction. Some time after he had graduated from the eighth grade, when he was about eighteen, his father asked him if he could handle the school at Wallsburg, where three or four teachers had been driven out by the students. He offered to try and finished up the school year successfully. This was his first of many years of teaching.

In 1883 and 84 he attended the Brigham Young Academy, an eventful year for the school when its building burned to the ground. Returning to Midway he began teaching for about \$40 a month.

During the summer months of one year he assisted in the construction of the Stake Tabernacle. As he rode back and forth from Midway on a horse, he had one quite harrowing experience. At that time there was no bridge over Provo River and it had to be forded. While crossing one day during high water, his horse slipped and he was carried down stream, narrowly escaping being drowned by clinging to a clump of bushes.

His romance came about through his father. As superintendent of schools his father was visiting Henry Aird's school. That night at home he happened to remark that Lizzie Ohlwiler was certainly a smart girl. He became interested in this young woman and at a dance in Heber, soon after that, he managed to meet her. Three years later, on October 17, 1888, they were married in the Logan Temple by Marriner W. Merrill.

Attewall was ambitious and industrious, teaching winters and working in the mines or canyons in the summers.

Then followed another year in attendance at the Brigham Young Academy.

In 1903 he received a call for a mission but before he left, his little daughter, Hazel, took diphtheria and died within a week. A month later he left for the South Central States Mission.

One very interesting part of his mission was his work at the World's Fair in St. Louis, Missouri. He was placed at the Utah exhibit where he was to explain and preach the Gospel. He returned home in 1905.

For several years prior to his mission, he had been teaching in Heber. After he returned home he moved his family to Heber where he began teaching again. The remaining years of his teaching service were spent in Heber.

His life was one of service, both as a teacher in school and in the Church. Throughout his life he spent forty-seven years teaching. His students have said of him that he taught not only book learning but high ideals of citizenship and morals.

While he was strict in discipline, he was respected and liked as evidenced by the lasting friendships he formed with many of his students and by their tokens of esteem, gifts of many varieties.

In his service with the Church he acted as a member of the Stake Sunday School Board, and held the position of Stake Sunday School Superintendent for a number of years. He was also Stake Religion Class Supervisor. At the time of his death he was a member of the Stake High Council.

His life of service was finished on November 6, 1930, after several years of failing health.

Lizzie was born in Heber on October 14, 1866. Her earliest memories were of her school days which were spent in a little rock school house where the First Ward Chapel now stands. Her teachers were Elisha Jones, William and Henry Chatum, William Buys and Henry Aird.

When nineteen she met Attewall Wootton, Jr., a young school teacher. They were married three years later.

The young couple moved into a brick four-room house in Midway which was built by Attewall for his bride.

During the years while her husband served on his mission, Lizzie served as president of the Primary in Midway besides caring for her family, boarding two lady school teachers and caring for the farm and stock with the help of the two small boys of fourteen and twelve.

She was a splendid homemaker. Her flower gardens were lovely. She proved a strength and help to her husband, her family and her community.

On April 1, 1906 upon Attewall's return, the family moved to Heber.

Following her husband's death she lived alone in her home, but she had many interests. She enjoyed keeping her home lovely and her yard beautiful with flowers. She spent some of her time visiting friends and family and in gathering the records and genealogy of her family.

While most of her life was spent caring for her family, she had through all these years been very active in church work. She was always very deeply religious, even in girlhood and had given many years of service to the Church. She joined the Relief Society shortly before her marriage and was a teacher in the Midway Relief Society for nearly 16 years. She also worked in the primary there as a teacher and as president.

After she moved to Heber she became an aide to Jeanette McMillan on the Primary Stake Board. In 1908 she became an aide to Josephine Broadbent, serving in this capacity for five years. In 1913 she was chosen first counselor to Sister Josephine Broadbent. In 1914 the Primary was reorganized and she became a counselor to Nellie DeGraff. This position she held for four years. She then was chosen as a counselor to Elizabeth Hicken in the Heber 3rd Ward Relief Society.

In 1922 she became President of the Relief Society, which office she held until 1930.

Her life ended on May 28, 1952, in a fatal vehicle accident in which her daughter Edith, who was so very close to her mother in life accompanied her in death.

March 12, 1966

Death Claims Educator After Illness

Special to The Tribune
MIDWAY, Wasatch County —
David A. Wootton, 82, Midway, former Jordan School District coordinator and Utah educator for 40 years, died Tuesday at 8:55 p.m. in a Heber City hospital after a short illness.

While teaching, Mr. Wootton had worked in Wasatch, Morgan, Jordan, Mr. Wootton Box Elder, and Cache school districts. He served 14 years as principal and coordinator in the Jordan School District, and 3 years as director of the Teacher Training School at Utah State University, Logan.



Several Positions

Mr. Wootton had held several positions in the Utah Education Assn., and was co-author of the Teachers Retirement Bill presented to the Utah State Legislature in 1928.

During World War II Mr. Wootton was employed as a civilian personnel director at the Tooele Ordnance Depot. He owned and operated a motel in West Yellowstone, Mont., for 11 years.

A member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Mr. Wootton served as Scout commissioner in Logan for five years, and was Morgan LDS Stake chorister directing 100 voices. He was a high priest at the time of his death.

Mr. Wootton was born April 4,





George Wootton

was sustained on December 12, 1938. Farrell Olson and Neil Winterton were his assistants, with Manilla Patterson as secretary. When Elder Winterton moved away Lorenzo A. Wootton was selected as second assistant. Harold H. Smith became second assistant after Elder Olson moved from the stake.

After Superintendent Pearson moved from the stake, Isabrand Sander was selected to head the Sunday School on August 29, 1943. Assistants to him were Floyd Bonner and Harold H. Smith, with Manilla Patterson continuing as secretary.

Harold H. Smith became superintendent on October 14, 1945, and chose as assistants Ralph F. Giles and David P. Young. Again, Manilla Patterson was secretary. Later, Grant Remund became an assistant in place of Elder Giles.

Floyd Bonner, the present superintendent, was sustained September 2, 1951 and chose as assistants Grant Remund and Rowan Stutz. Later Edson Packer replaced Elder Stutz and when Elder Packer was released Elvin Giles was sustained. Then Richard Maxfield replaced Grant Remund, making the present superintendency Elders Bonner, Giles and Maxfield, with Manilla Patterson continuing as secretary.

WASATCH STAKE YOUNG MEN'S MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT ASSN.

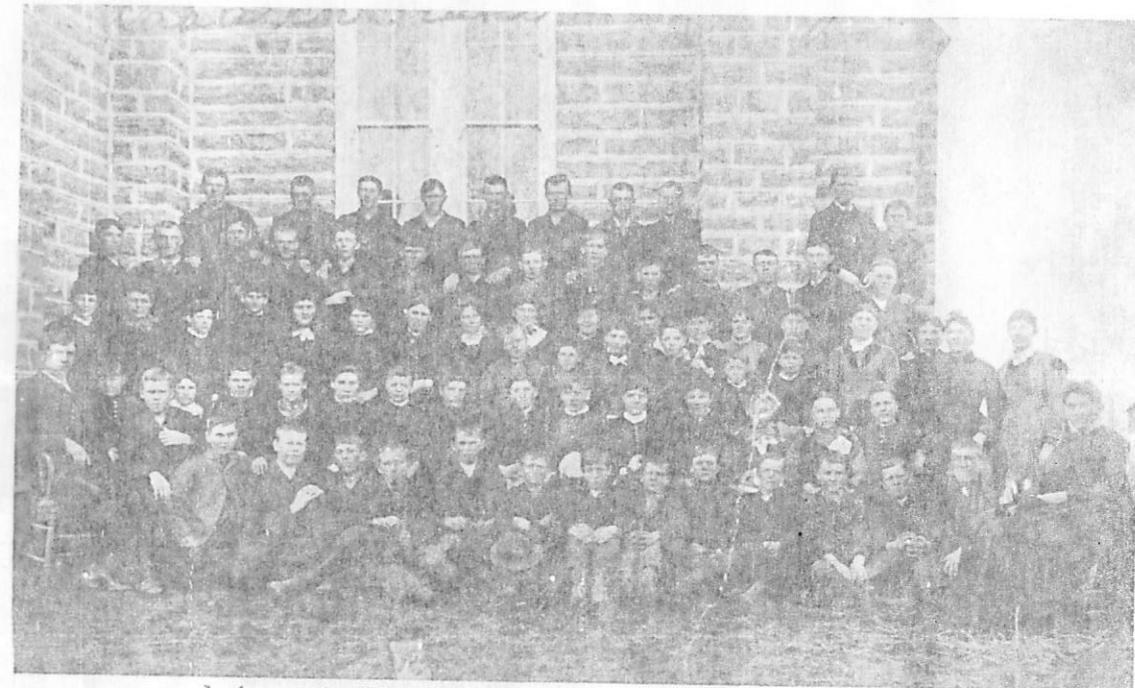
Some wards in Wasatch Stake organized young men's groups as early as 1879, but it was 1887 before a formal stake superintendence and board was organized. Chosen as the first superintendent was James H. Moulton. His assistants were Fredrick Rasband and William Lindsay. Later Elder Rasband moved to Park City and Adolphia Y. Duke joined the superintendence. These brethren served together until 1902 when Joseph W. Musser became superintendent. Serving with him as assistants until 1906 were LeRoy E. Coles and William T. Wootton.

John T. (Tom) Roberts became stake superintendent in 1906 and served until 1909. Assistants to him were Lawrence B. Duke, T. DeVera Smith and H. P. (Piercey) McMullin, with Adolphia R. Duke as secretary.

In 1909 A. M. Hansen became superintendent, and served with Lawrence B. Duke and George Wootton as assistants and H. P. McMullin, secretary.

Sustained in 1915 was Charles N. Broadbent. Assistants who served with him included H. Ray Hatch, J. R. Smith, Edwin D. Hatch and William L. Bond. Frank Conrad was secretary. Sylvester Broadbent was appointed superintendent in 1919 and was succeeded in 1920 by John Anderson. Assistants were Charles DeGraff and L. C. Montgomery, with Frank Conrad as secretary.

Heber M. Rasband became superintendent in 1925 and served faithfully until 1939. Those who were his assistants included Don Clyde,



A class at the Wasatch Stake Academy before the turn of the Century.
(see opposite page for identification of persons)

NBUM
66
83
117
208-9
1158
1121

Persons on the Wasatch Stake Academy picture—opposite page—Back row, left to right, William Baird, Charles Ohlwiler, John Fortie, Robert Lindsay, William Coleman, Hugh G. Coleman, George Wootton, Alma Van Wagoner, William Cummings and Tate.

Second Row: Charles Cluff, Joseph A. Murdock, Frank Murdock, John Bond, David McDonald, Edwin Martin, Charles Rhodes, William T. Wootton, Frederick Hicken, Joseph Lindsay, Frederick Crook, Brigham Murdock, John Wootton and William H. Lindsay.

Third Row: Eva Cluff, Lodema Robertson, Sarah Wing, Mary Baum, Clary Murdock, Lucy Bagley, Orpha Alexander, Violet Ryan, Susie Ryan, Bertha Jorgenson, Matilda Smith, Agnes Turner, Mary Jeffs, Emma Lind, Rachel Emma Hicken, Sarah Giles, Sarah Gilner and Maria Christensen.

Small group between the Third and Fourth Rows: Annie Anderson, Lizzie Moulton, Matilda Allison, Minnie Cummings, Elizabeth Moulton and Nellie Moulton.

Fourth Row: Lanie Anderson, Emma Jeffs, Sarah Giles, Jean McMillan, Rhoda Hicken, May Duke, Esther Carroll, Elfreda Jasperon, Euphenia Duke, Minnie Lindsay, Florinda Cummings, Lucretia Moulton, Margie Moulton and Jane Wing.

Front Row: Enoch Jorgensen, teacher; Roy Murdock, Hyrum Nicol, William C. Lindsay, James L. Lindsay, Joseph Peterson, George Alexander, Orson Moulton, Moroni Moulton, Brigham Young, Henry Moulton, William Moulton, Taylor Goodwin, Charles Hicken, John Nelson and Miss Nelson, assistant teacher.

gathered in their wagons or buggies, on horseback or on foot to participate in the "baptizing day."

Authorities of the stake realized the need for a baptismal font where the ordinance could regularly be performed, and so the facilities were constructed in the tithing office where services were held monthly.

A devastating fire on the grounds and out-buildings surrounding the tithing office broke out during a peaceful night in the fall of 1903, and before the bucket brigade could bring sufficient water to the scene the hay, barns and sheds were destroyed. The brigade saved the tithing office itself, however. This fire virtually brought an end to the payment of tithing "in kind." Farmers were urged to sell their produce and pay their tithes in cash. More adequate baptismal facilities were constructed in the new high school seminary building about this time, also, and the usefulness of the tithing office began to wane. The building was sold to Labon Hylton who converted it into two apartments, and then sold the property to Lowe Ashton who constructed a modern service station on the site.



BISHOP THOMAS RASBAND
first bishop of Heber East Ward.

When Bishop Thomas Rasband of Heber East Ward died Robert S. Duke was called as the new bishop. His counselors were Orson Hicken and Henry Ohlwiler. Bishop Duke served until 1901 when he was ordained a Patriarch of the Wasatch Stake. However, the ward didn't lose Bishop Duke, for his son, Robert Duke became the new bishop, with Orson Hicken and George Wootton as counselors.

In the West Ward, Bishop Forman served until 1885 when he was succeeded by Bishop Henry Clegg. Thomas Hicken Jr. was sustained as the third bishop of the ward in 1894 and served until 1902 when he moved with his family to Raymond, Alberta, Canada. At the time he moved, plans were underway by the stake presidency to dissolve the two Heber Wards and create three new wards, so no new bishop was sustained.

Those who served in leadership capacities in the East and West Wards before the reorganization were as follows:



The first officers and teachers of the Heber Third Ward Sunday School are shown here in a photograph taken in 1906. Pictured are, front row, left to right, Carlie Clegg, Mary Ann Cummings, Florence Fisher, Nellie Clyde, Annie McMillan, Annie Jones and Mary Clayton. Second row, Malinda Moulton, Elsie Burkhardt, Anna Duke, May Rasband, Malinda Hicken, Lizzie Rasband, Martha Jones. Third row, Nellie Murray, Jay Jensen, first assistant superintendent, Henry James Clegg, superintendent, George A. Wootton, second assistant superintendent, William T. Hicken, Verna Mahoney, Bessie Smart and Minnie Cummings. Fourth row, Mamie L. Fisher, Millie Moulton, Josie Moulton, Catherine Hicken, Elizabeth Murray, George Harbor, Elizabeth McMillan. Fifth row, J. Claud Hicken, John Ohlwiler, Livingston C. Montgomery, Thomas Blackley and A. Pratt Hicken.

after which Alice S. Walker was president with Rose A. Ohlwiler and Mazie Campbell, counselors and Olive Hicken, secretary. Juventa Tulidge was chorister.

SUNDAY SCHOOL: George A. Wootton, superintendent; Henry James Clegg and William T. Hicken, counselors; Verna Mae Mahoney, secretary and Florence Fisher and Annie Jones, directors and teachers of kindergarten department.

YMMIA: Andrew G. Erickson, superintendent, with Charles J. Wahlquist and Alma E. Dayton counselors and Daniel McMillan, secretary. John M. Chapman was sustained superintendent in 1906 with Joseph G. Moulton and George M. Jorgensen counselors and L. C. Montgomery, secretary.

YWMIA: Nellie Murray, president, Minnie A. Cummings and Malinda Hicken, counselors; Josie Moulton, secretary and Mary A. Clyde, treasurer.

He then recorded in his notes the surveying work done through June 23, 1888 in which he adjusted the city to true measurements.

By 1889 Heber was ready for organization as a township, and Henry Aird was appointed as the first town board president. He served until 1894 when Thomas Huskinson Giles was elected and served two years. James W. Clyde was elected in 1896 and served until the election of Edward D. Clyde in 1898. Robert Duke followed in 1900 and served until 1902 when articles of incorporation were drawn up and the town became an officially incorporated city.

James W. Clyde was elected as the city's first mayor, with membership of the new city council form of government consisting of Joseph Hatch, E. J. Cummings, David C. Hanks, George A. Wootton and Joseph A. Murdock.

An early action by the mayor and city council consisted of calling for bids to run the sprinkling wagon through the city on dusty summer days. Bidders and their prices per day included Ed Tilt, \$2.80; Bert Tilt, \$2.50; J. C. Murdock, \$2.40; Harmon Cummings, \$2.50; Walter Wickham, \$2.25 and John Carlile, \$2.48.

The council acted on the "lowest qualified bid" and hired Mr. Wickham to sprinkle the streets.

In the election of November, 1903, candidates aligned themselves with the Democratic and Republican political parties, and the Democrats won a sweeping community victory.

The new city officials were Joseph A. Rasband, mayor; John T. Giles, four-year councilman; Joseph R. Murdock, A. B. Murdock, Orson Ryan and F. L. Clegg, two-year councilmen; David W. Hicken, marshal; LaVina Murdock, recorder; George Barzee, treasurer and Livingston Montgomery, justice of the peace.

In May of 1905 the city officials promoted a bond election to raise \$40,000 for the purpose of installing a water system. By 1905 the city council was able to pass the following ordinance:

"That a water works system be constructed to supply its inhabitants with water and shall be known and designated as Heber City Water Works. The said system shall be the property of said city."

Early the following spring, work was underway to complete the system. The main source of supply was the Broadhead Spring, east of the city.

Heber's third mayor was elected in the fall of 1905 and served during 1906 and 1907. He was Joseph R. Murdock. Serving with him on the city council were David Fisher, John T. Giles, Robert Duke, Joseph E. D. Tomlinson and John E. Moulton. Joseph A. Murdock was recorder with Moroni Moulton, treasurer; David W. Hicken, marshal and Fred L. Clegg, justice of the peace.

A significant cultural step was taken by Mayor Murdock in Novem-

*Midway Teacher
George Wootton*
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GOVERNMENT FOR THE FUTURE

ber, 1907 when \$500 was appropriated for the establishment of a public library and community reading room.

The city council considered several possible locations for the library, including rooms above Jeff's store, the old Turner Hall and store, Buell's Hall and upstairs rooms in the new Heber Mercantile building. After considerable discussion the council moved that the two rooms above the Mercantile Company be rented for \$10 per month. This library was later consolidated with county facilities.

By January, 1908, Mayor James W. Clyde, the city's fourth chief executive, had been elected and sworn into office. Elected to serve with him as city councilmen were John E. Moulton, four-year term and David Fisher, John W. Crook, William T. Wootton and Robert Duke, two-year terms. Joseph A. Murdock continued as recorder, with Royal J. Murdock as treasurer and Andrew Lindsay as marshal.

During Mayor Clyde's term the need for electric power was being felt in the community. Other locations in the state had obtained electricity, and many Heber residents desired the convenience and service of this new power source.

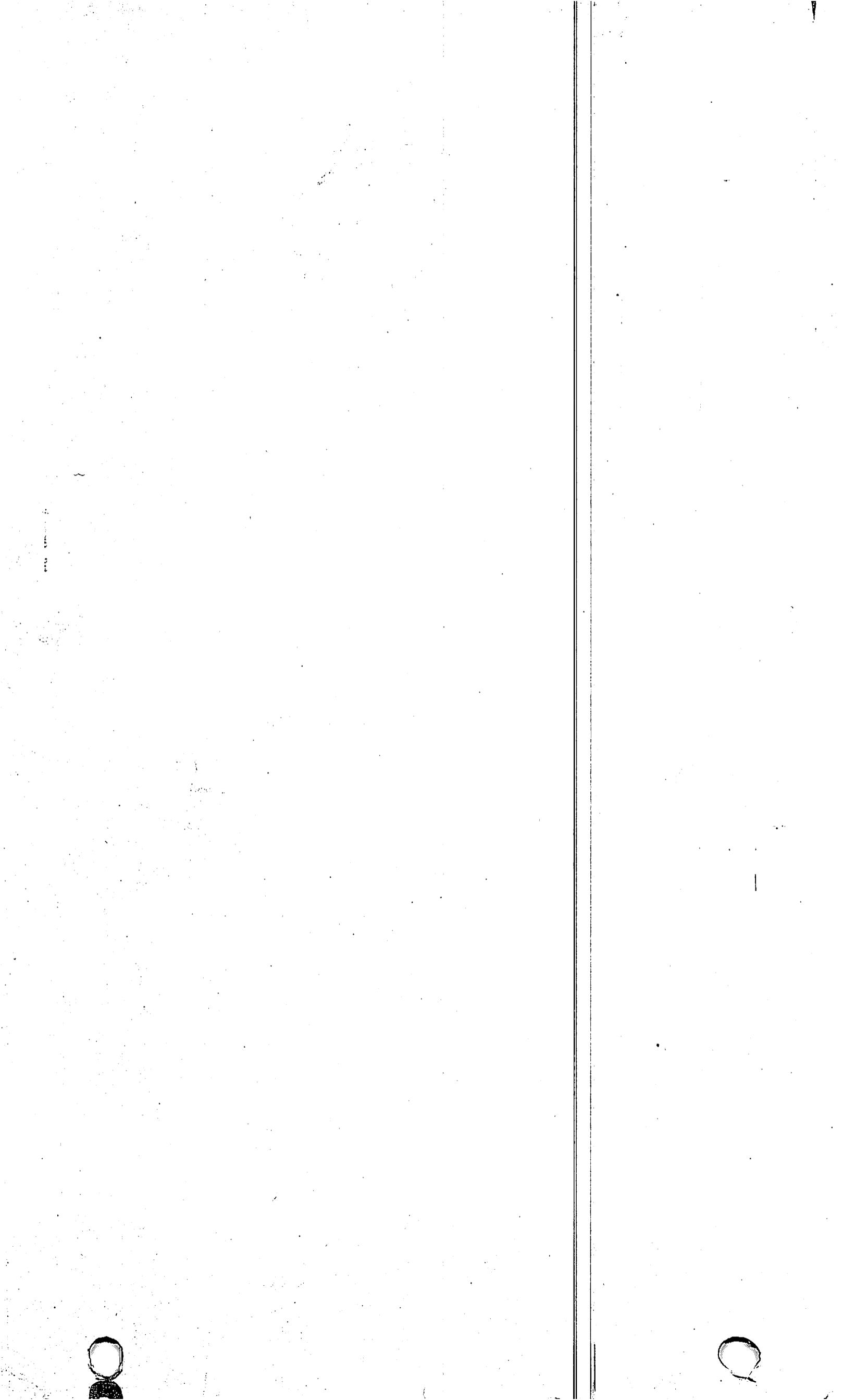
It seemed natural that the city government should take the lead in building power facilities, and on September 20, 1908 members of the Heber Commercial Club proposed to the council that the city construct a power plant on property north of Heber. They estimated that the project would cost about \$50,000.

Mayor Clyde and the council received the proposition favorably and began immediate action to select a suitable site. Three possible locations were selected, and finally ten acres owned by the Hatch family north of town were purchased for \$2,000 and the project was on its way.

At a council meeting on October 14, 1908, the communities of Midway and Charleston were asked to join in building the proposed power plant, with Midway to own one-fourth interest and Charleston one-eighth. Wallsburg was also invited to participate to the extent of its needs but they secured their power from another source. At this same meeting a bond election to finance the construction was fixed for December 29, 1908. The citizens were to be asked to approve bonding for \$32,000.

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The December bond election was nearly unanimous, with only eight of the 120 voters who went to the polls casting negative ballots. The new plant was assured, and the council selected the name "Heber Light and Power Plant" as the official name of the new venture. Also named was an executive committee to manage the plant. Chosen for the committee were Mayor Clyde, Councilmen Moulton and Duke of Heber, Attewall Wootton Sr. of Midway and John O. Edwards of Charleston.



dent in 1955 and served until 1958 when Norma L. Christensen was sustained. Beth W. Crook was sustained in August of 1960. Beth moved in 1961 and Shirley Sweat was sustained.

YOUNG MEN'S MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT ASSN.—Organized in 1879, the YMMIA in Center Creek had as its first superintendent Benjamin Cluff. He served until 1880 when William Blanchard was sustained as superintendent. Others who have served as superintendent include James Howe, 1881; William Ryan, 1882; (no records were kept then until 1896) Hugh W. Harvey, 1896 and 1897; William Ryan, 1898 to 1899; Hugh W. Harvey, 1900 to 1904; Anthon M. Hansen, 1904; Soren C. Christensen, 1905 to 1906; Charles Jensen, 1907 to 1908; Ray Mahoney, 1909; Charles Madsen, 1910 to 1911; Louris Mahoney, 1912 to 1916; Ray Mahoney, 1917 to 1918; John J. Peterson, 1919; Louris Mahoney, 1920 to 1925; Elmer Sweat, 1926 to 1928; Otis Sweat, 1929 to 1930; Louris Mahoney, 1931 to 1934; Otis Sweat, 1935; Ewing Peterson, 1936; Delbert Sweat, 1937 to 1939; LeRoy Sweat, 1940; Kenneth Anderson, 1941 to 1950; Neil Mahoney, 1950 to 1958; Harvey Crook, 1958 to 1960 and Boyd Sweat since 1960.

YOUNG WOMEN'S MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION: Youth work among young women in Center Creek began on an organized basis in November of 1887 when Maria Louisa Sessions was called as the first president of the Young Ladies Mutual Improvement Association. Others who have served as presidents of the YLMIA or Association, include its successor, the Young Women's Mutual Improvement Assn., the following: Mary C. Brim, 1888-1889; Mary J. Hughes, 1889 to 1891; Sarah A. Richardson, 1891-1898; Arbelia Harvey, 1898; Mary Jane Smith, 1898 to 1900; Agnes Fisher, 1900 to 1903; Maggie Hundley, 1903 to 1904; Mary Thomas, 1905 to 1906; Elizabeth Lindsay, 1907 to 1908; Nancy Mahoney, 1909 to 1911; Catherine Lloyd, 1912 to 1916; Annie H. Crook, 1917 to 1918; Amanda Edler, 1919; Della S. Peterson, 1920; Pearl Streets, 1921; Emeline Sweat, 1922; Emeline Sweat (Mahoney), 1923 to 1935; Odetta Cummings, 1935 to 1938; Emeline S. Mahoney, 1938 to 1939; Odetta Cummings, 1940 to 1943; Lila Christensen, 1943 to 1950; Katherine Muir, 1950 to 1955; Ruth Elliott, 1955 to 1957; Lorna Sweat, 1957 to 1959 and Ruth Mahoney, since 1959.

SCHOOLS

Until consolidation of the Wasatch County schools, Center Creek maintained an adequate educational program for its children. The first Center Creek School convened in a one room log building heated only by a pot belly stove in the middle of the room. George Wootton was one of the early teachers, and usually had some 80 students in grades one through eight. Other early teachers included Elisha Jones, Mary Brim, Sarah Muir, Violet Ryan, Brigham Clegg, Elfreda Jasperson, Carlie Clegg, Millie Har-

Fisher—they built a number of small homes on the property which he rented to men working at the Park Utah Mine.

The Benjamin Norris property was known for an American Flag that he painted on a cliff near his home. The flag can be seen from the highway, and was repainted yearly under the direction of Isabelle Baum who maintained the tradition until her death since then it has been painted by Veterans of Foreign Wars of Heber.

Hailstone's greatest industrial development, apart from its support to the mining industry, came in 1929 when the Great Lakes Timber Company was established by Elmer Peterson, a Denver lumberman, and Michael J. Sweeney, a veteran western timberman. The lumbering operation prospered and in 1933 Mr. Sweeney became general manager and then sole owner in 1946. The company continued with its headquarters at Hailstone until 1960 when it moved to LaPoint in Unitah County. Before it moved from Hailstone the company was one of the largest industrial lumber and timber companies in the country. Recreational developments in forest land had reduced the available cutting timber in the Hailstone area of the Wasatch National Forest, which necessitated the move away from the area.

Schools and a branch of the Church existed for a time in Hailstone. The first school and a small cabin across the road from the William D. Moulton home. George Wootton was the first teacher and taught just one year. The next school was held in a little log cabin near the Cluff home and continued there several years until a larger building was constructed near Keetley to handle all the school children in the area. The Elkhorn Branch of the Church also held its meetings here.

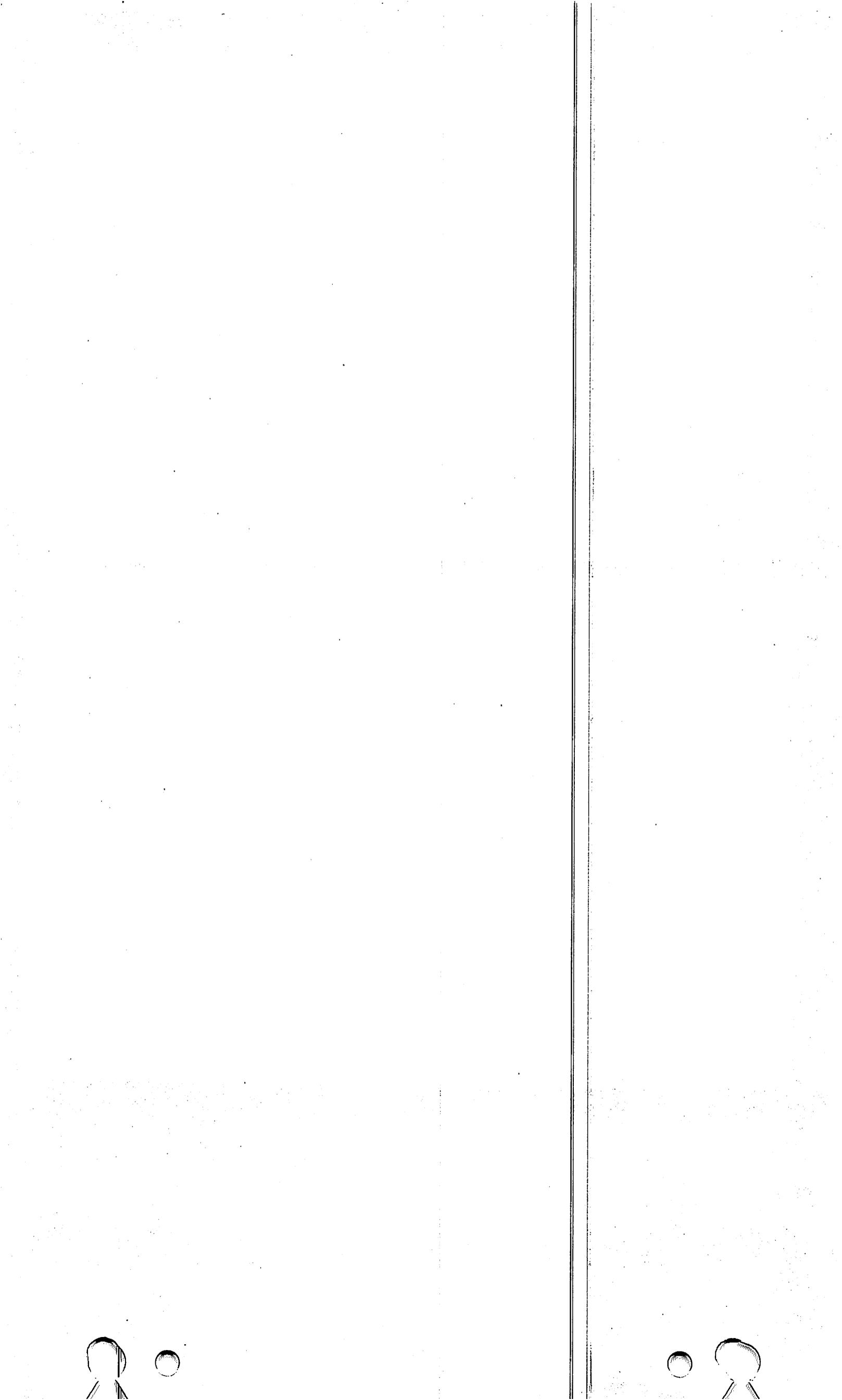
A new, red brick school house was finally built in Keetley and was used by all the families in the area until the Wasatch School Board consolidated schooling in the Heber schools.

Some farming and dairy operations still continue at Hailstone, but motorists driving through the area on a new, widened highway hardly slow down now as they pass through what used to be homes, farms and buildings of a very happy people.

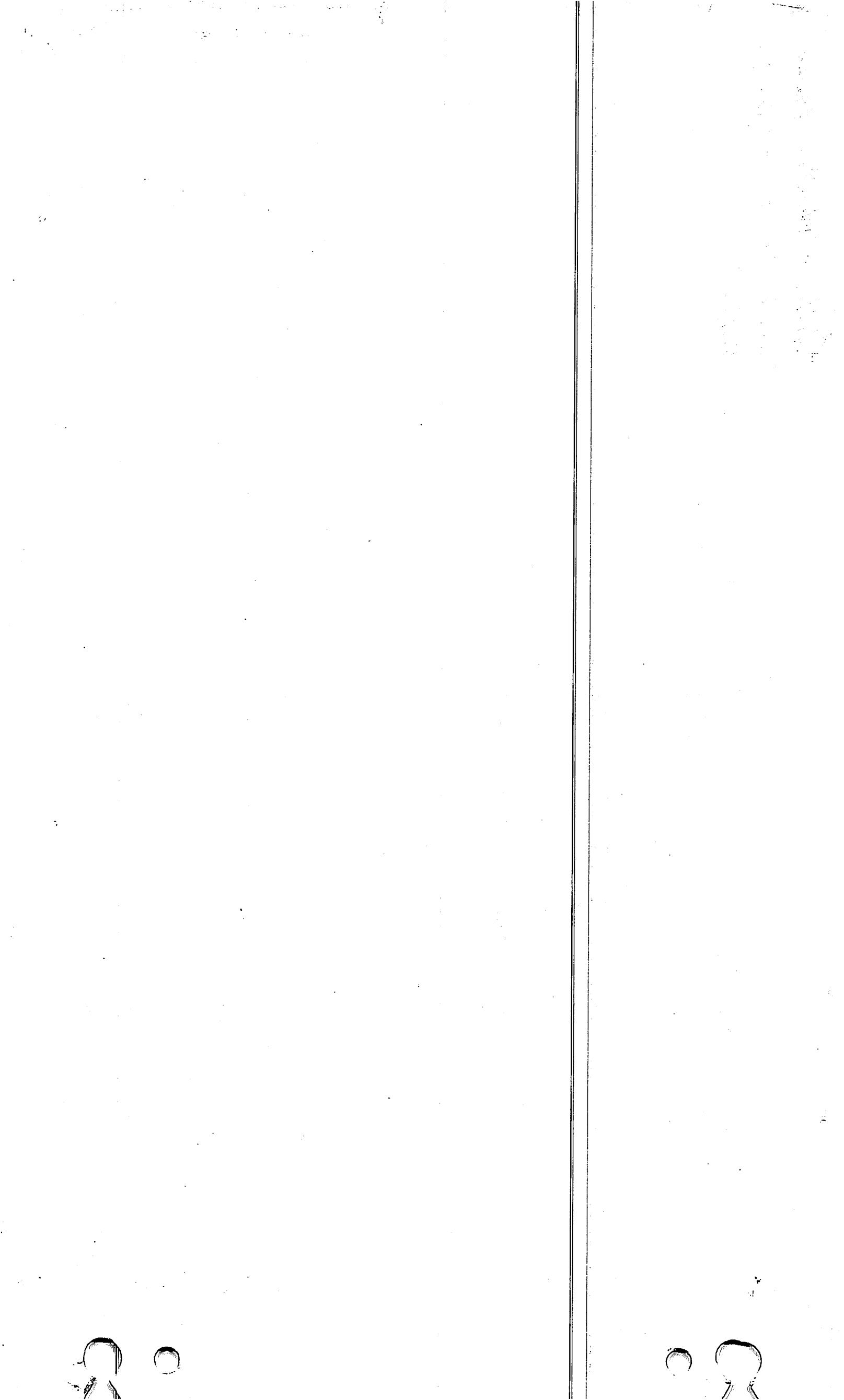
PROVO CANYON

Settlers first coming to Provo Valley traveled through Provo Canyon, and some were intrigued enough by its beauty and potential that they began to settle at spots through the canyon. Several resorts and fun spots some of which were in the Wasatch County area were established.

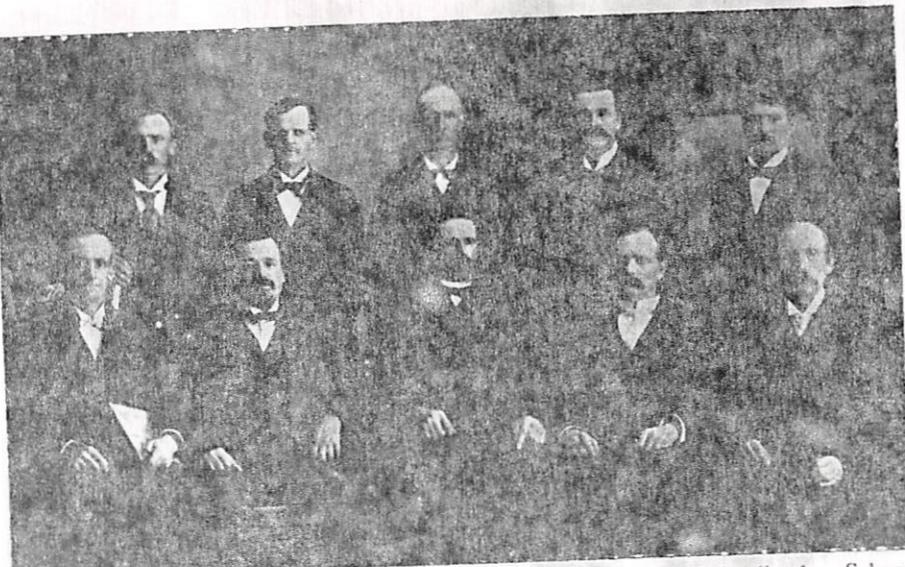
One of the most colorful canyon characters was a Scotsman, William "Billy" Ferguson. He settled in the canyon about 1863 as operator of toll gates at Spring Dell and Vivian Park. Midway between Provo City and Heber he built a famous roadhouse with surrounding camping spots and fishing areas. He especially enjoyed flowers, pets and fruit trees. His friends called him a "born optimist" for he found happiness in every-



William Wootten = teacher
(bro. to Attewall Jr & George
Wootten)



Wm T. Woolson
H B U M pp



The first Wasatch Stake Sunday School Board, known then as Stake Sunday School Aides, was organized in 1893 by Supt. Joseph H. Lambert. Members, shown here, are, left to right, seated, John Bond, secretary; William McMillan, assistant superintendent; Joseph H. Lambert, superintendent; Richard Bridge, assistant superintendent and Henry L. McMullin. Back row, left to right, John W. Winterrose, Joseph A. Rasband, William J. Bond, John W. Crook and Fredrick Crook.

sustained as assistants to Supt. Lambert. At the same time Lawrence B. Duke was named secretary and treasurer with Joseph A. Murdoch as musical director and John Bond and Roger Horrocks as assistants.

When Mr. Bridge moved to Salt Lake City, Mr. Broadbent was named first assistant superintendent with Joseph E. D. Tomlinson as second assistant. When the wards of Heber were reorganized in 1903 both of the assistants were called into ward bishoprics. Sustained in their places were LeRoy E. Cowles and William T. Wootten.

The date of Supt. Lambert's release was not recorded, but it is thought to be sometime in 1907. No other information is available as to superintendencies who served from then until the appointment of James Johnson in 1912. However, it is thought that Charles J. Wahlquist and Attewell Wootton were superintendents.

In 1912, James Johnson, a teacher at Wasatch High School became stake superintendent, with Charles E. Bronson and John A. Fortie as assistants and Mattie Clegg as secretary. Later John A. Fortie was called to other duties and Leo Ellertson became second assistant. Then when Leo Ellertson moved from the county, Charles N. Broadbent joined the superintendency and served until 1915 when he became stake YMMIA superintendent.

superintendent. Superintendent Johnson served until February 17, 1916, when he moved to Idaho. He was succeeded by E. Parley Cliff, who selected

William T. Wootten
Midway Teacher

HOW BEAUTIFUL UPON THE MOUNTAINS

was sustained on December 12, 1938. Farrell Olson and Neil Winterton were his assistants, with Manilla Patterson as secretary. When Elder Winterton moved away Lorenzo A. Woottton was selected as second assistant. Harold H Smith became second assistant after Elder Olson moved from the stake.

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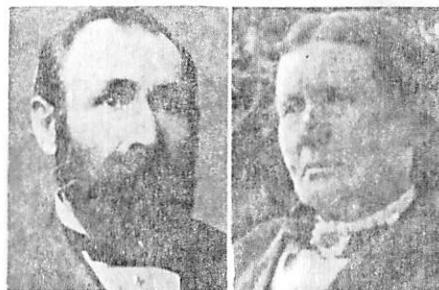
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GEORGE WILSON, SR. AND
CORDELIA HANCOCK
WILSON



George Wilson Sr., son of Thomas Wilson and Jane Ellis Wilson. Born, 1832, in Parish of Namicullen County, Armagh, Ireland.

Married Elizabeth Clayburn. They had no children.

Married Cordelia Case Hancock.

Died January 25, 1902 at Midway.

Elizabeth Clayburn, daughter of Francis Clayburn and Elizabeth Taylor. Born January 3, 1839, Kilmore, Armagh, Ireland. Died February 27, 1881, Midway.

Cordelia Case Hancock, daughter of Solomon C. Case and Emily Melissa Richey Case. Born November 27, 1848, Salt Lake City, Utah. Married John Mathews in 1870, Salt Lake City. Married George Wilson about 1879. Died August 20, 1922, Midway.

R. RAYMOND GREEN, M. D.

Physician & Specialty Surgery

45 SOUTH MAIN STREET

HEBER CITY, UTAH

Tel. 654-1822

*Take
Pict of
New School
& Lists of
Midway PTA
Presidents*

Children of John Mathews and Cordelia Case Hancock:

Orson P., married Leah Kohler
Thomas W., married Emma Abegglen
William, married Lunicia Epperson
Baby died in infancy.

Children of George Wilson and Cordelia Case Hancock:

George—never married.
James Thomas, married Edith Shelton.

George Wilson, Sr., was a farmer. He was a real pioneer who lived in the Fort String and helped to develop our valley into a prosperous community.

CORDELIA WILSON

From a childhood and early married life of uncertainty and difficulty, Cordelia Case Wilson rose to the heights of pure living and service to mankind attained by few people.

Very little is known of her early life. Even the date of her birth is uncertain, but it is believed to be November 27, 1848. Her parents, Solomon C. and Emily Melissa Richey Case, were married in Iowa in 1847 and came to Salt Lake City during the latter part of that year.

When Cordelia was about six months old, her parents separated and she was entrusted to the care of a maternal aunt. It is not known how soon she came back with her parents, but her mother remarried to Levi W. Hancock about 1850, and sometime later Cordelia returned to her mother's home and lived until young womanhood.

From the time she was 16 Cordelia worked in the home of President Brigham Young, and gained the love and respect of the Young family. For a period of time she had complete charge of President Young's first wife.

About 1870 she met and married John Mathews in Salt Lake City. She bore four sons by him, Orson P., Thomas W. and William. The fourth son died in infancy. It is not known where she lived during the early years of her marriage, and all contact was lost by her family for some years. She finally separated from John Mathews, and entrusting her children to the care of friends and neighbors during the daytime, went to work as a servant and wash woman to provide for her young family.

About 1879 she met and married George Wilson and with her new husband and children began a new life of hope and promise.

Two more sons were born to this marriage, George J. and James T. Wilson.

It was in Midway that "Aunt Delie" as she became known, blossomed into the fullness of her life. She began to serve as a midwife, and for more than two generations was the only nurse and midwife in the community.

She was a friend to all, and mothers especially looked to her for comfort, health and courage. She would leave her work and go to anyone in time of sickness or trouble. She never tired in her efforts to restore health and to bring words of comfort and cheer when needed. In most cases she received little remuneration, if any at all.

During the time she lived in Midway she brought more than six hundred children into the world.

Throughout her life she was a faithful member of the Church and had a profound influence on the lives of those she taught. She served as president of the Primary Association in Midway for 20 years, often finding it necessary to develop her own lessons and programs. She worked in the Relief Society in addition to her nursing and midwife responsibilities, caring for those who needed her help.

She was blessed with an active life right up until death claimed her on August 20, 1922. The last birth certificate she registered was that of Joyce Coleman, April 12, 1922, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Guy Coleman, just a few months before she died.

Aunt Delie loved to remember the children on Christmas, and often would take her horse and buggy and travel over snowy, muddy, uncertain roads to Salt Lake to make certain all were remembered at Christmas time. She returned with a wagon load of presents and goodies to make the holiday season something to be remembered. Her grandchildren still celebrate a special Christmas party in her honor.

Rising above the difficulties of a young life, Aunt Delie became one of the most loved and respected citizens of Wasatch County. Her life was illuminated by her abiding faith in God, and by her deep, sincere love for her fellowmen which she evidenced by her service to all.

Indicative of the esteem held for her by the community is a monument erected in her honor in Midway by the Daughters of the Utah Pioneers.

HOW BEAUTIFUL UPON THE MOUNTAINS

At the time of her death she was honored by all, but particularly by the Primary children as they covered her grave in the Midway Cemetery with a blanket of beautiful flowers in recognition of what she had done for hundreds of youngsters through a life of service.

